### THE COLLAPSED CITY COVERNMENT.

Hungry City Creditors Asking for Arrears of Pay.

TEN MILLIONS IN THE CITY TREASURY.

**Proceedings of the Committee** on Protests.

Contemplated Action as to the New Aldermen. -

What the Committee of Seventy Will Do About It.

MR. O'CONOR ON TWEED'S DEMURBER

The New Charter Not Yet Pre-

The usual quietude of the last few days prevailed day at the City Hail. The departments there were any indications of the slighte ent were the Comptroller's department and ms of the Board of Supervisors. In the here were many applicants for "back pay" around. These represented the humbler of the city creditors, towards it seems an act of cruelty to keep them nearly three months employed without creditors, as the Judges of Courts, the not and Assistant District Altorneys, only remonany hope of inducing the Deputy Comptroller to that which he considers an illegal act—give to em their pay after the legal appropriation has been ed. It must not be understood that the inability pay arises from the circumstance that the city without funds. On the contrary, the Department Finance has deposited in the banks \$10,000,0 0, thich is only awaiting legislative action to be diswibused among the city creditors. The inconsist may of paying large amounts to charitable instituthen so many workingmen are suffering unold hardships by the city withholding from them hat which is due is referred to by a correspondent,

AN APPAL TO THE COMPTROLLER.

NEW YORK, NOV. 16, 1871.

THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
There is an adage "Be just before you are generals," which Mr. Green seems entirely to ignore, lefore saking for \$11,308 for the Juvenile Asylum, \$3,746 for the Asylum of the Sisters of Charity, &0., and the Deputy Comptroller not better first pay the abovers of parks, &c., Inspectors of Streets and lewers (whose families are wanting the necessaries in life) what has been due them for three months last? Please give this a place in the Heall.D.

A SUFFERER.

At this office the only excitement was inquiries of it. Deputy Sheriff Jervais as to the truth of the et that Mr. Jay Gould had withdrawn his bonds urity for Mr. Tweed. Mr. Jervals unhesitat may said that there was no truth in it. Mr. Jay Goald, he stated, would have to file his surrender before it could be done, and he had not received any intimation that Mr. Jay Gould desired to do this. All the reports founded upon this supposed withdrawal were, therefore, as far as he knew, the product of the imagination.

At this department there was the usual activity, hich mainly was occasioned by laborers and conactors who were very anxious to see Mr. King, a Deputy Commissioner. All these were impormate creditors, who had not been paid for the ork they had honestly performed. There were a ew politicians and personal friends who wished to be Mr. Tweed. A reporter of the Hanald called like upon "the Beas" and inquired whether a paramaph in the morning papers as to Mr. Jay Gould rithdrawing from the security in the Tweeu sotion was founded on truth, or was justified in any way contemplated action on the part of Mr. Gould ir. Tweed said that there was not a particle of rath in the paragraph. The lady whose name had seem mentioned in connection with this security was a personal friend of his. She had not been affect to become his surety, and the use of her lame was entirely unjustifiable. Whoeverauthormed its publication must have done so from mail-looks instincts.

The Committee on Protests of the Board of Can-vascers met yesterday and appointed John Hardy clerk. The first case taken up was that of Prederick Estian against Alexander Frear, for Member of Assembly of the Fifteenth district. Mr. H. D. Lapaugh appeared for Mr. Killan, and submitted affi-cavits to the following effect:—That Philip Locwenthal testified that he was a poli clerk in the First Election district of the Twentieth ward; that the Assembly did not exceed 350; no proclamation was made of the votes canvassed, nor the name of the omce to watch such person was named on the

Prederick Roy swore that he was a challenger and eponent, who was not an inspector of election or old elect, received ballots from the voters in said 

el for Killan thought that the law had not Counsel for Klitan thought that the law had not been compiled with, massmidh as a public proclasmation of the votes cast had not been made. He distinct that the returns from the counseled districts were not returns at all, for the reason that the law were not returns at all, for the reason that the law had not been compiled with. No proclamation was made and improper persons acred in the same canwas; they took part in the canvass without any color of law.

made and improper persons acred in the same canvase; they took part in the canvass without any
color of law.

Ar. Lapaugh states, in reference to the Twentystrh district that all votes east for member of Assembly were not counted, and that the votes cast
for Kilian were given to Frear; and that instead of
all the inspectors canvassing the votes, only one did
the work; and ne, therefore, claimed that the votes
thus canvassed by improper and unauthorized persons were null and void.

Other adidavits were submitted of substantially
the same character; and, after argument by counsel,
he matter was adjourned until this morning.

The canvass for the vote for Aldermen is exthe reported attempt to count out some of the mem-Seventy and a committee from the reform democ racy have taken very determined and energetic precautions. Certificates of election for the new soard will be demanded by the counsel for these committees. If any fraudulent practices are proved the counsel have instructions to prosecute the offenders. If the old Board should refuse to vacate their seats proceedings will be taken by which the law will compet them to give place to their successors.

Another Payment to the Department of Public

Parks.

Peruty Comptroller Green yesterday paid the Department of Public Parks the further sum of

The Tweed Demurrer. The Tweed Demurrer.

Air. Charles O'Conor was more than usually busy at his office yesterday. He was troubled more than usually with reporters and "interviewers," but very few of these were able to push themselves into his presence. A HERALD reporter, who was favored with a short interview, asked Mr. O'Conor as to the demurrer which nad been sent by I weed's counsel answer to the action commenced by the people, a the reply of Mr. O'Conor was that the demurrer had received on the previous day. He he had received on the previous day.

had very little doubt that it would be overruled. With reference to the withdrawal of Jay Gould as bondsman to Tweed, he only knew what he had seen in the morning papers. He had received no official indimation of it and was quite unable to say whether it was likely to be true or not. In reply to an inquiry as to the new charter, he said he was not aware that one had been drafted; he certainly had not prepared a charter, though he did not think the fact of a charter not being drafted yet was any indication that the Legalature did not contemplate carrying out that which was very much needed, namely, a reform of the city government. He had no expectation that the Governor intended to call together, specifity or at all, an extra session of the present Legislature.

The Committee of Seventy.

In a few days the Committee of Seventy will change its headquarters from 938 Broadway to 52 Fourth avenue. The Committee are at present busily engaged in framing a new city charter; also the perfection of a proper election law for this city and other matters calculated to secure to the people the fruits of their secont victory at the polls.

#### MUNICIPAL REFORM

The Young Men's Association a Permanent Organization.

Meeting at Steinway Hall Last Evening-The Resolutions—The Battle for Reform To Be Fought to the End, but the Association Not To Be Partisan-Purity of the Ballot Box To Be Its Grand Object-Speeches by Judge Barrett, W. C. Everts and Mr. Olney.

form Association at Steinway Hall last evening was a significant proof that the election is over. In was a significant proof the state the control of the specific of the public, the hall was only comparatively well filled, and there was an evident lack of enthusiasm and carnestness when the meeting was contrasted with the glorious gathand an inspiring occasion was evidently only needed to call forth the wildest enthusiasm.

The meeting having organized, Mr. Miller read a report to the association, giving its early history, present strength and its prospects of permanent life. The report suggested that without being a political organization the association should live brever for the simple purpose of watching the polls uring the purity of the ballot box.
JUDGE BARRETT'S REMARKS.

Judge Barrett's Reality of their spoke. He said that although these were days of jubilee, they had not met together simply to enjoy the triumph they had won. They had yet to grasp the fruits of victory, and in order to do that moderation, prudence and wisdom were imperatively necessary. Election night he realized that their work—the distinctive work of this organization—had but just begun. Already they had brought thousands of voters to the polls who had never voted before, and had thus stirred up the citizens of this great city to the performance of their duty. Mr. Barrett then gave several instances of the thorough and earnest manner in which the association had canvassed the city. He continued by saying that the great necessity of the hour was political reform. In England last year he had been constantly told that republican institutions at the government of the city of New York. We had now at last a chance to get good local self-govus over to commissions. Let the Legislature now give us a charter, giving us sole power over our own local concerns. Some bad men might, persape, then be elected, but he believed the general result would be very satisfactory. He thought this association, cought to be governed by one great, fulding principle. We had already uverywhere all sorts of political associations, but this association well kint to gether should steer clear of politics as politice, and be simply an organization to see that the vote is got out on election day, honestly polied and honestly counted. They should do that without the slightest regard to candidates or parties. Let them never no the future nominate any men for any office. Young men from both parties could never keep together for life if there was wirepulling in the organization for this min or the other. Their grand duty, therefore, should be simply to rouse all clizens to do their duty, to get them out to vote, without telling them how to vote. If they attempted to do more than that they would certainly break up in the first election where both parties put up honest candidates, and where t was not, as in the last election, a question simply between corruption and honesty. Judge Barrett concluded by reiterating his belief that the grand duty of the hour was to trust the people and to give the people of New York local self-government. us over to commissions. Let the Legislature now

MR. OLNEY'S REMARES. Mr. OLNEY was the next speaker. He congratu-Mr. Olney was the next speaker. He congratu-lated the association on the noble and magnificen-triumph it had achieved. He also congratulated it on its increase of numbers. A month ago it had but three hundred members; now it had inscribed on its rells fifteen hundred; and he believed that in the course of another year it would have as many thousand. The day after elec-tion it had been said that it was a difficult thing to find a man who had voted the Tammany ticket. He believed the time would come when it would be impossible to find a patriotic and honest young citizen in New York who was not a member of their association. The grand danger of this country at present was political corruption. This association should confine its operations to securing political purity. It was hoped that the Legislature would give us a new charter, and then there might be a charter election next spring. Let the association fill up its ranks in anthe association fill up its ranks in anticipation of this contest. Mr. Olney then alluded to vensity and corruption, which were generally believed to stain our judiciary. There should be an immediate investigation of these charges, and it guilt were proven the judges implicated should be impeached. (Applause.) He understood that that investigation would be made. The leaders of reform would soon take nold of this matter and make a thorough examination of it. Another question which was becoming an issue of the hour was the question of majority representation. In the opinion of many, minority representation offered a cure for many of the evils of current politics, and it should therefore be thoroughly discussed. Mr. Oliney concluded by impressing upon the association the duty it owed to its country to preserve the purity of the ballot box—the one grand saleguard of American inberty.

The following resolutions were then read:—
Wiseress this association was called into being by the crists to the street New Years.

The following resolutions were then read:—
Whereas this association was called into being by the crisis in the municipal affairs of the city of New York, which had everthrown the confidence of all classes of men in the chief rulers of this city; and whereas the events which immediately preceived, and which culminated in the election of Tucaday, the 7th November, have in every way given proof of the controlling necessity for the formation of this association, and have vindicated and established the truth and justice of the principles upon which its action has been based and by which it has been guitacle move therefore, but Resolved, That we point with pride and satisfaction to the part this association has taken in the recent election. The attention of all men has been aroused to a more express discharge of their civil dutics. Fraud to a more express discharged to their civil dutics. Fraud to a more express appreased, and we relieve that the partial overthrow of the new the for so iong have coboed the public treasury, have defrauded and dishonored the offices of public trust which they have heid, has been in some measure due to our efforts in that beautiff.

Roso, wet, That while we fully realize and appreciate the

men who for so long have robosed the public treasury, have defrauded and dishonored the offices of public treas which they have held, has been in some measure due to our efforts in hat benalf.

Roso ved, That while we fully realize and appreciate the magnitude of the public disaster which the thefts and spoilations of these size has been been have brought upon this city, we do not repart the whole cure for these evils to be in their expulsion from office and in the election of better candidates; the chief danger to the S ate has in the low tone of public morality which pervades all circles of political action throughout the land; its salvation is to be found in the establishment of a higher and purer standard of public morals; we demounce dishonesty in the discharge of the duites of public office as a crime equal to treason against our country, and its perpetrators are unerly unworthy the name of American offizens.

Resolved, That we shall be in the future, as we have been in the past, the uncompromising enemies of traud and corruntion everywhere, and we mean to over-know them. We commend to the watchen'd vigiance of this association the legislation applicable to history in the est-proaching session. We are all the supposed of the control of the

mal interest made by them during the recent movementaling consequence when compared with the important the object gained, and that each and all of them study, shoulder to shoulder, to defend, in time to compare they have allow.

Mr. EVARTS, who was mocived with loud and

long continued applause, was then introduced. He said that this was rightly a meeting of congratulation. They should be as joyful over the triumph that had been won as a city was which had just escaped from pestilence or from famine, or had emerged from a terrible war. But for that victory this city would have become uninhabitable for bonest men; and that victory had also saved us from adopting the last resort of oppressed and outraged citizens. After all, nowever there should be in these mutual congratulations an inspiration to new efforts in the cause of political virtue. And that inspiration, as he understood it, was now given. This association pledged itself to arouse the citizens of New York to a sense of their responsibilities in public affairs and to the thorough discharge of them, and to see that elections were bonest and that capable and trustworthy men aione were elected to office, it was time that this work abouid be done hy sous organizations. During the nast lan years the sole work of all avowed political organizations had been in an exactly opposite direction. It was, therefore, necessary to apply moral medicine to those mortifring classases. It was now thirty-one years since he had obtained the right to vote and he ned voted at every election since that time. He had never fauled to do so from fear that his vote would not be counted or from a general sense of the uselessness of casting his ballet. Many thousands of classens, however, had neglected to perform this clear duty in consequence of such migrivings. The result of this had been the audactous villany of the defeated Ring leaders. Those bad men had established thomselves in power, and kint together by by the cohesion of plunder mad even contemptationsly languised at the people they robbed, and had said, "What is the press; what are the voters to use?" But at last lumpty Dampty list had a fail, and it seemed to be agreed that all the king's horses and all the king's men could not put him together sgain. But what should we have in his place? We minist have good government. If the administration of justice frightened property away, and the insecurity of life terrified people those in the record of the proposerity of this great city would soon fade away. We could not eat of the tree of knowledge of good and evil in the fantastle way we had been doing during the last ten years without serious consequences growing out of it. Our institutions provided that we should have no masters. But it we had no masters we must see our own which the had no masters we mus

Mr. Trides then came forward and said he had come to manifest his sympathy with this associaand the high and holy cause it had been instituted to uphold. Whoever would meaitate upon the condition of our country at the prene, and of this city, which was a country in itself, would be struck with the grave and alarming ends and that public spirit was gradually fading away from the minds of our cilizens.
a government like ours no man
any right to claim that he discha any right to claim that he discharged his duty as a citizen unless he gives some attention to public concerns. The man in our country who is no politician is unfit to be a citizen. He did not men by a politician an office-seeker, but the man who carefully watched the conduct of government. meen by a politician an office-seeker, but the man who care uity watched the conduct of government. And it was not sufficient that a general attention should be given to such objects. The individual had but to choose between the candidates of the rival parties; but this nevertheless was a sacred itust, and involved attendance at control of the rival parties; but this nevertheless was a sacred itust, and involved attendance at control of the rival parties; but this nevertheless was a sacred itust, and involved attendance at control of the rival parties; but this nevertheless was a sacred itust, and caucuses and political meetings. If all good men stayed away from such gatherings none but bad use naturally would be selected, and our rulers become merely a corrupt ring, such as had existed in this city during the past sixteen years. This system began and grow up during a period of ten years, when the democratis had a majority in the city and republicans a majority at libany. At last it had needed the action of honest men of all parties to free us from this degrading thraidom. And what was the remedy for these evils? It was in cultivating, especially among young men, the sense of duty that devolved upon them to fuiling the obligations of citizenship. Unless New York had a better government in the future its prosperity would certainly perish. When the administration of justice was poisoned, then indeed were we near the last period of decay. Mr. Tilden concluded by applicating the objects of the association and encouraging the young gentlemen who composed it in the grand and noble work they had undertaken.

# PALSE COUNTING TO BE POILED.

The Eighth Warders Refuse to Submit to the Annulling of Their Bullors.
The honest citizens of the Eighth ward gathered n considerable numbers last evening in a lager the meeting the little saloon in front was rather up comfortably crowded, and the Germans who were ceedings quietly sat about smoking meerschau quading lager, playing eachre with

GREASY PACES OF CARDS, and scoring the results on dingy slates. The in-dustrious "haus vroup" waited with cynical cheerfulness on all customers, while her good lord trifled with luck at one of the tables, and the blooming daughter of the establishment sat back at the other end of the room knitting and smiling whenever the bartender glanced that way. When at length the crowd tramped into the hall some time afterward the charming Positioner with and her admirer were the charming Deutsche girl and her admirer were surprised sitting together on one of the bare nches, and withdrew hastily. Some further time was spent in chilly walting, when the meeting was

was spent in chilly waiting, when the meeting was at length called to order and a Mr. Stemmerman elected chairman, who stated that they had come together to give expression to their Freing as hover crizens against frauds which had been perpetrated against them in that ward.

Mr. Peter Mitchell, was the next speaker. He congratulated the voters on the difficult victory which they had won. He then said that the corrupt canvassers had counted out Mr. Wisser, the Assistant Alderman elect, as a last and desperate resort. Otherwise he would have been elected, despite frauds committed while the polls were open, by more than five hundred majority.

Mr. Arruer J. Delancy next held forth, recounting his experience on election day, and how he had witnessed

mr. Arrange 3. Well-May level leaf of the chair and the last witcessed

The whong that was done.

Frands could positively be proved in the Tenth, Thirteenin and Seventeenth Election districts, in each of which they had secured the affidavits of men who had voted for Wisser to a number large than that of the vote announced by the Tammany inspectors. In the Tenth district where the official returns gave but four votes to Wisser, Mr. Delancy, acting as a notary public, had taken the affidavits of over fifty men who had voted for Wisser.

BILL TWEED WAS A VIPER.

who would not die until sunset, but would still wriggle and wriggle and attempt to bite.

Mr. Ottrenens addressed the assemblage in German, and was followed by Mr. Theodore Allen in English, who stated that he could prove that one of the chaitengers of the Committee of Seventy had sold his vigilance for the pality sum of \$50. Mr. Paige, the Assemblyman elect, made a speech, and was followed by Dr. Alonzo J. Chadsey, Mr. Wisser and the Chairman, who announced as a committee to wait upon the county canvassers to-morrow at noon to demand a new canvass the following:—M. Caster, Philip Ketterer, Mr. Böttner, T. Alexander, Mr. Hanlon. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Mr. Wisser's legal claims to the position of Alderman, and says that he will push the fight to the death.

# BROOKLYN RAFORM.

Looking Over the Poll Lists.

WHAT WAS DISCOVERED.

How the Majorities Rolled Up.

THE WORK BEGUN.

Inspectors Gobbled and Held for the Grand Jury.

The Police Commissioners Still at Work.

### PROGRESS OF THE COUNTY CANVASS.

have at last realized that there has been altogether too much said and too little done towards bringing oratorical display on the part of the would-be reformers, and too little solid work for the remedy of existing abuses. The citizens are anxious to se and determined to have a reformation, but their in many of the men engaged in the work. They have been looking for actions; but until yes-Yesterday Mr. G. W. Benson, chairman of the Prosecuting Committee of the Citizens' Reform Commistee of Fifty, was around looking up evi-Prosecuting Committee of the Citizens' Reform Commistee of Fifty, was around looking up evidence in regard to the election frauds. He appeared at the office of the City Clerk, in the City Hail, at an early hour yesterday morning and made some pertinent inquiries. At one of the reform meetings one of the reformers stated that information had been withheld at that office, but there was no such disposition manifested towards Mr. Benson. All the information he desired was given him. He asked to see the poil lists of the First district of the Sixth ward, and these were at once handed over to him. They were endorsed by Fhomas McGiff, John Shaniy and Michael J. Weldon, inspectors of election, and John J. Campbell and Matthew McKenna, clerks. Mr. Benson desired a certified copy, showing when these men had sworn in as inspectors. Mr. William G. Bishop, the City Clerk, immediately supplied him with the certificates. Mr. Benson, in looking over the lists, remarked to a representative of the Herald that the book filed in the City Clerk's office was not the original book kept by the inspectors, but was a copy which they had made after the voting was over. This appeared to be so, for the book was very clean and the names and figures uniformly written. These were the lists upon which it was asserted that 500 names were written before the voting commenced, and that a corresponding number of ballots had been put in the Poxes. The name of the first voter in the morning in this district was, it is said, John Duddy, of No. 33 Hicks street, and yet his name on the poil list was the five hundred and sixth one. Up to his name the names of the streets were written out in full, but after that they were abbreviated. The original book or list, Mr. Benson asserts, was either kept or destroyed by the inspectors. After looking over the list pretty thoroughly Mr. Benson left. Later in the day Mr. Thomas D. Moscrop, Alderman Richardson and others visited the City Clerk's Office and overlauled the lists.

It is a long time since the work of th

Arrest of Republican and Democratic Inspectors and Canvassors.

District Attorney Morris yesterday appeared before Police Justice Waish, at the City Hall, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of William hanly, of No. 81 Pacific street; Thomas McGiff, of No. 394 Hicks street, and James Campbell, Matthew McKenna and Michael Weldon, on the charge of committing frauds in the First district of the Sixin ward, where they acted as inspectors, calvassers and poil dierks. Mr. Morris in his complaint charged that the defendants put a large number of bogus names on the poil list, stuffed the bailot boxes and made a false and fraudulent return of the vote. This was the district in which Mr. Tracy contends that there were far more votes returned by the inspectors and canvassers than it was possible to receive during the allotted time.

Justice Waish issued the warrant and the officers subsequently succeeded in arresting all of the accused excepting Weldon. They were immediately arraigned in court, when they pleaded not guilty and were each admitted to bail in the sum of \$5,000 to await the action of the Grand Jury. During the proceedings the court room was crowded with small fry politicians, among whom were many triends of the detendants. of No. 394 Hicks street, and James Campbell,

The Committee of Forty Assisting the District Attorney.

District Attorney Morris yesterday addressed the

following letter to Mr. A. C. Davis, a prominent lawyer and counsel of the Committee of Forty, re-questing his assistance in the work of investigating the frauds:—
District Attorney's Office, Kings Courty,
No. 3 County Coper House,
BROOKLYN, Nov. 17, 1871.

A. C. Davis, Esq.—

BHOOKLYN, Nov. 17, 1871.

A. C. Davis, Esq.—

Ry DEAR Sim.—I learn from the papers that you have been appointed counsel of a committee of citizens to prosecute complaints of violations of the Election law.

Being anxious now as ever to profect the purity of the ballot box, I should be most happy to have your assistance in that behalf. I hope you will feel at liberty to aid me in the investigations now pending, and as the Grand Jury are now in session I hope you will lose no time in communicating any facts you may have to me, so that we can arrange them and have the wincrease shopecance.

My desire is that this investigation should be thorough, and in the interest of the whole people. Of course you will understand that I have no mosteys at my disposal to pay conneel, but I suppose your committee will arrange that matter.

connect, but I suppose your commutes the matter, I am, Asking your immediate attention to the matter, I am, Your obesient servant, S. D. MORRIS, Datrict Altorney, Immediately upon the receipt of this letter Mr.
Davis consulted with members of the committee,
who advised him to comply with Mr. Morris' request. He therefore replied to the District Attorney
as follows:

No. 78 SECOND PLACE, BEOGRUPA,
Nov. 17, 1871.

Hon. S. D. Morris:—

My Draw Sir.—I am in receipt of your favor of this dat and have carefully noted its contents. As you mention, have been selected by the Chirens' Reform Committee one of the counsel te conduct an investigation in their beha in relation to the alledged frauds, political and financia upon the rights of the citizens of Kings county.

in relation to the alledged fraude, political and financial, upon the rights of the citizens of Kings county.

I understand the object of their organization to be, among other things, the discovery and punishment of all offenders against the purity of the ballot box. These citizens feel that a determined effort is needed to protect the dearest rights of freemen, and that no parisan differences abould stand in the way of united action to that end.

I accepted their appointment as counsel with a view to the carnest and determined prosecution of all, of whatever party, who could be shown to be guilty of fraud upon the ballot box and of maladoninistration of our numoupal affairs.

Presuming that you fully comprehend my position, and inasmuch as you ask for an immediate answer, I accept your request, and shall stand ready to the my carnest efforts in your lavestigation so vital to the civil rights and safety of every citizen. Very respectfully your obedient ervant.

A. C. DAVIS.

The Police Commissioners at Work. The Police Commissioners held another session yesterday to examine into the charges made against the officers of the department. Commissione Briggs, Van Anden and the Mayor were present. There were only a few spectators present. The first case called up was that of Sergeant Campbell, of the Ninth sub-precinct. He was accused by Alderman Weckes, of the Twenty-first ward, with having arrested a colored man in the Sixth Election district polling place without sufficient cause; also with pedding tickets and assisting the canvass of the votes after the polls had closed.

Alderman Weekes said the colored man came up to vote, and Mr. Gerhardt said he was not a votar. The man swore in his vote, and Sergeant Campbell then fold the officer to take him in charge and to lock him up.

Sergeant Campbell.—Was I at the polls when he was voting?

Alderman Werkes—You were.

Several other witnesses corroborated the statement of the Alderman.

The Sergeant acknowledged having assisted in the canvass of the votes. There were parties called to testify in behalf of the Sergeant, who swore they were at the polls all day but did not see the Sergeant pedding tickets.

The further hearing of the case was postponed until Tuesday night. Briggs, Van Anden and the Mayor were pre

Police Captain McLaughlin Exonerated. Considerable interest was manifested in the near-ing of the case of Captain McLaughlin, of the Ninth precinct, who was accused of a grave offence. It was said by Alderman Weekes and Mr. Tracy in public meetings that that officer had allowed a man to vote in one district and then drove him off in a

wagon to another district, where he voted again.

The President of the Police Board read an extract from the speech of Mr. Tracy at the Academy of

tain was made, and accredited to the Alderman of

Alderman WEREES, who was present at the trial. aid se did not use any such language as that itted to him, and that he had no charges to prefer against the Captain.

Captain McLaughlin said:-I know you have not made the charge against me, but I have been spoken to a great deal about it, and I desire to have an

to a great deat about it, and I desire to have an investigation of the matter.

Alderman Wheres said that what he had said was:—"That Contractor Connoily voted twice—once in the Second district and then at the Fifth—and that while he was doing so Captain McLaughlin was present, and that he rode in company with him from one polling place to canother." He continued:—I do not charge that the Captain was aware that the man bad voted twice; I saw Comnolly go up to the polling place in the second district of the Twenty-second ward and vote there; Captain McLaughlin stood within forty feet of him, and when he came down to the polling place in the Fifth district the Captain stood right up alongside the house; I am not willing to swear that he witnessed either vote cast.

The Captain then made as tatement explanatory of

place in the Fitth district the captain stood right up alongaide the house; I am not willing to swear that he witnessed cither vote cast.

The Captain then made as tatement explanatory of his course, which was to the effect that ne had a very large district to attend to, having both the Ninth and Ninth sub-precincts to look after. Connoily is a property holder in the Twenty-first ward, and the Captain had asked him to lend him his wagon to visit the polling places on election day; Connoily did so, and accompanied him about to the different polling places; did not know what district the man Connoily resided in, as he had never seen him vote in any district. This was all the Captain knew about it except that Mr. Connoily, when asked as to whether he had voted as often as had been charged, said that he had done no such thing. Had the Captain seen him vote twice he said he would have been the first man to arrest and look him up.

Alderman Weekers said he had no charges to make against Captain McLaughin, but had always known him to be a vigilant and faithful officer.

The Commissioners, after a brief consultation, stated that they had concluded that Captain McLaughlin should be exonerated from all blame.

The Beard of County Canyaneers.

The Board of Supervisors, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, met yesterday afternoon at one o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. There was a full attendance of the Board, as well as of the irrepressible Committee of Five from the Academy Committee, who watched the entire proceedings with the utmost interest.

tiemen of elegant leisure" who have heretofore frequented the meetings of the Board and whiled away the hours in consuming bad cigars and spit-ting tobacco juice on the floor in a promiscuous manner did not put in an appearance upon this

manner did not put in an appearance upon this occasion. There were, however, some eighteen or twenty outsiders present most of the afternoon, for the want, undoubtedly, of something better to do or some other place to loaf.

After the reading of the minutes of the meeting of the day previous, which were adopted, the Chairman, Supervisor Stillwell, considered it his duty to call the attention of the Board to an article which had appeared in one of the evening papers, entitled "Republican Supervisors in Conference," and in which it was stated that he for. Stillwell and several other Supervisors had met at the office of Mr. J. M. Whitung, Jr., the Secretary of the Committee of Forty, to confer on ward returns, and on the question of receiving or rejecting those of the from beginning to end. No such conference was ever held, so far as he was aware. "I have not even myself," said he, "been interviewed by any member of the press on the subject, and so far as I am concerned personally there is no foundation whatever for the article."

At the close of Mr. Stillwell's remarks the work of canvasing the Seventh ward returns was commenced. Owing to the vote for Coroner having been incorrectly contied out in the First district of this ward, the returns were sent back for correction. The returns from the Second district of the Ninth ward were also returned, owing to a cierical mistake which they bore.

Nothing of special interest transpired during the remainder of the seasion, which, by the way, was adjourned about half-past four o'clock until this (saturday) alternoon.

The Vote for Justices of the Peace. The City Board of Canvassers having completed their canvass of the vote for Justices of the Peace the following result has been obtained:-

# MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF

Preparing for Work-Sub-Committees To Be Appointed - The Departments To Be Gone Through-Raising the Sinews of War.

The Committee of Fifty appointed at the meeting of citizens held at the Brooklyn Rink in October for the purpose of investigating the affairs of the mu-nicipal and county government, and to effect such measures as will be most conductive to secure measures as will be most conductive to secure wholesome legislation, met last evening at their rooms, No. 367 Fulton street. Mr. Samuel Hutchtson occupied the cnair. The minutes of the previous session of the committee having been read Mr. Carter informed the meeting that be had received \$250 from Mr. A. M. Bliss, to be used by them in such a manner as they deemed proper the performance of their work of investigation.

ing a misstatement that had gone forth in which he was accredited with baying said before the meeting at the Academy that there were elements in this body of fifty that he would not wish to have incorporated with the committee. He said that there 'might be'' elements which were objectionable, out meant no reflection whatsoever upon the gentiemen of this organization. He was desirous of working of this organization. He was desirous of working harmoniously with them, and believed that the end for which they were organized would be best subserved by avoiding the possibility of collision in the performance of the work. The Conference Committee of five he had hoped would have effected some plan which would be agreeable and do away with the necessity of running the two machines.

ressed by this gentleman, and said that one committee would be the best, should they agree upon that view of the case.

Dr. Johnson moved that the question to consoli-

date the two committees be dismissed. He then corrected the statement made in several of the daily journals that the Academy Committee should claim precedence over this organization, as Mr. Backhouse had not appointed the members until after the mass meeting. This was not true. The members of the Committee of Fifty were designated before the Academy meeting was held. In last the other organization grew from them. This committee had sprung into existence long ago, at a time when it was very unpopular to raise the cry of "reform" and to say anything against corruption in the vicinity of the city was to have a wrong construction put upon your motives. The germ of this body sprung from a taxpayers' association, which was opposed to excessive tax for wooden pavements. The first public meeting, which was at the Rink, called attention to the ruineus extravagance of the city government and the irresponsible commissions. Then, too, a council of vigilance was organized in each ward, and it was this organization which caused them to take off the democratic slate the name of an frish Catholic for Mayor, and the republicans to drop the name of Archibald M. Bliss from their slate for Mayor. Now they did not propose to be "a cat's paw to put the chesnuts out of the fire" for any political party. What they did desire was pormanent organization, which would effect nesential legislation and the abolition of the outrageous commissions.

Mr. Wallace as id that the Doctor had said many good things, but really the Committee of Forty was

good things, but really the Committee of Forty was the first in the field to get to work, and that committee had evidently the sympathies of the people. He upheld Mr. Backhouse, however, in holding back the appointment of the members of this body until after the election, as it could not be said that they were working with any candidates or any party seeking political preference. Yet it seemed to nim that the other organization was going to work in the right way, and we should wish them good speed. It was supremely ridiculous to have two committees, for instance, going to the doors of the departments and knocking for arbinshion that we may be permitted to examine the accounts. How long would it be before they would be getting each other by the ears? He left that there was danger of damaging the cause. One of the dimensional control of the dimensional contr

ties in the way of consolidation between the two "machines" appeared to be upon the basis of social status. It was of no consequence what any member's business, nationality or creed was in this undertaking. The only consideration requisite appeared to him to be that of caraestiness of purpose and sincertly in performing the labors which they have assumed. For those reasons he was opposed to abandoning, the proposition to confer with a view to consolidation.

Mr. Harry Law said that he understood that the other committee (the Academy organization) was upon "election frants," while this body was to investigate the commissions and municipal accounts.

counts.

Mr. John Young favored the plan of proceeding independently, as they were appointed by the Rink meeting of citizens, and wished their irlends and colaborers of the Academy creation all success imaginable in their work. At the same time he had come there prepared to work, and was anxious to set about it.

come there prepared to work, and was anxious to set about it.

The inotion to dismiss the committee on conference was then laid on the table by unanimous vote of the meeting.

The Committee on its Laws reported progress.
The Committee on its Jaws reported progress.
The Committee on the Order of Business reported in layor of appointing sub-committees on the following departments:—Water Commission, Park Commission. Bridge Commission, Street Commission, Park Commission, Bridge Commission, Street Commission, Park Commission, Bridge Commission, Street Commission, Bridge Commission, Street Commission, Bridge Commission, Street Commission, Bridge Commission, Street Commission, Bridge Committee of the Organization. This would enable them to work harmoniously and understandingly. There was no danger of a collision tetween the two committees, he oblaved.

Colonel Allan, said if there was to be a smash down, then let it come. For his part he was ready to go down with them. That Committee had been work before them in looking after the election robbers.

Captain Snow regretted there had been any hard words said in regard to the Academy Committee.

Mr. Kaleflerson remarked that he had not said anything hard about the Committee.

Captain Snow understood the motion was to appoint these committees.

Mr. Ekengler is moved that the committees be now appointed.

Mr. Renyclos moved as an amendment, before

The Chart—It is moved that the committees be now appointed.

Mr. REYNGLDS moved as an amendment, before the motion was adopted, that a committee of three be added, to confer with the New York Committee of Seventy, as they could give them some valuable information on legislative and other matters.

The amendment provailed.

The Chark inquired what way those committees should be appointed?

A member suggested that they be appointed at once.

A member suggested that they be appointed as Mr. Riggs said he could not do it nor would he undertake to do it in a short time. It was a taing which, in his opinion, should be done with judgment. Members should be appointed according to their ability to assume certain portions of the work. These reports, too, were open to the addition of names.

These reports, too, were open to the addition of names.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTER

was then appointed as follows:—I. Le Carter, Morris Reynolds. Thomas Rooker, Mr. Driggs, J. S. Roberts, Frederick Kalbhelsch, C. T. Backhouse and Golonel Allen.

Mr. Riggs said the names they had canvassed in their minds for the Finance Committee were Mesers. Doiner, Reynolds, Butcher and Biggs.

Mr. Revnolds thought it should be left to the Chair to select any five members whom ne might wish to appoint as the Finance Committee.

The Ofalk appointed the following:—Messrs. Dainer, M. Reynolds, Biggs, Butcher, H. G. Law and E. T. Backhouse.

Colonel Allen said that was good enough.

Mr. Kalufleisch moved that the members of the committee be assessed \$100 each.

Mr. Dainer moved that the money be paid within the next wenty-lour hours.

Mr. Riggs doubted the wisdom of this motion. There were members who he thought were not prepared for this, while they were ready and willing to work.

Mr. Backhouse moved that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

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to work.

Mr. Backhouse moved that the matter be referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Kalbrightsch said he thought it would be a good thing, as it would show the public they were in earnest.

Colonel Allen said he did not think the man who had the most money was the best man.

A venerable looking member opposed the motion, saying that while many might be said and willing to contribute he for one was not. He was willing to labor for the city of Brooklyn, but he wanted the citizens to best their share of the expenses. If the citizens had no interest in the matter then let the committee go to the dogs. If they did not wish to pay for fighting the battles of the city of Brooklyn then let them dishand, as one of the members had said, into native air. This assessment was in his opinion perfectly reliculous.

Mr. Rooker said that he was only a mechanic and had worked hard for his money. He was willing to contribute his money and do his share of the work, but he did not think it to levy this assessment. It had been stated that the members of the Academy committee were rich mer, and that we would have to get on our knees to them, but he would regret to see such a course. They should ferret out this corruption and on the work for which they were appointed. He was willing to give as much as any other man, or as much time the had \$200 in the paying thei

Carried.

Mr. KRYNOLDS moved that a committee of five be appointed to receive any communication from the Academy Committee.

To test the sense of this Mr. Corr offered the following:— Resolve), That any member of this committee who i binde is requested to resign from this committee or the oas it is not proper to belong to both committees.

The resolution was opposed and withdrawn.

Mr. Law opposed any unity with the Acade

Mr. Law opposes at some length up the corruption and debt of the city, saying that was fifty per cent greater than New York, even all all the money had been taken, as alleged, by Two & Co. He was opposed to any amargamation of committees, as they were appointed for different transfer.

After these remarks, the committee went into

Citizens' Reform Committee-Sab-Committees Now in the Field.

The members of the Citizens' Reform Committee met last evening at their head quarters, No. 185 Montague street. There was a pretty full atten ance, and the usual enthusiasm was manifested. The President, Franklin Woodruff, occupied the chair. The Treasurer reported that checks to the amount of \$2,000 and upward had been received to

Subscription lists were opened for the members, and the Secretary was requested to announce through the papers that money would be received to carry on the expenses of the work upon which they had engaged. The names of Stewart L. Woodford, Watter Hatch, Bayless and R. W. Ropes were reported from the Executive Committee for mem-bership. The names of Charles W. Fellows and J. W. Riggs were also encoded. The CHAIS announced the following commit-

The CHAIS announced the following committees:—

Ezecut/ve-E. J. Whitlock, Sidas B. Dutcher, A. D.
Wheelock, Samuel McLeun, John W. Huater, F. A.
Schroeder, Demas Barnes, William Marshall, B. P.
Tracy, Charles Lorry, Andrew Fitzgeraid.

Logislation-W. V. Goodrich, Edmund Driggs, S.
B. Chittenden, A. A. Low, R. W. Potter, Andrew
Cummingham, R. W. Whitney, Jr., William Richardson, Anthon W. Bruson, James Oschwege, A. B.
Bayliss.

Engagers. S. L. Husted, B. C. Howen, George L.

son, Anthon W. Bruson, James Oschwege, A. B. Bayliss.

Finances.—S. L. Husted, H. C. Bowen, George L. Nichols, Daniel Chauncy, H. D. Polhemus, Ludwig Semier, H. R. Jones, Charles R. Marvin, A. I. Ormsbee, James E. Hodgskin, W. T. Hatch.

Prosecution.—R. Johnston, G. W. Benson, C. Perry, L. Palmer, A. C. Davis, H. Farrington, L. Bennett, R. C. White, John P. Rolfe, Henry Everding, R. W. Ropes.

The committees were accepted as read, and the meeting went into executive session.

# PALL OF BUILDINGS.

Burled Beneath the Rules-Another Disuster by the Late Storm.

At about five o'clock yesterday afternoon three four story brown stone buildings, on the corner of First avenue and 122d streef, fell, burying beneath the rules a laborer named Charles Nelson. The cause of the disaster was the flooding The cause of the disaster was the fooding of the cellars from the late storm. The water said completely eaten away the foundation, and yesterday afternoon, while a number of men were at work upon the buildings, they began to shake. An slarm was given and every one got off but Nelson, who was so slow in escaping that the tumbling walls caught lim, and he was carried down with the falling mass and covered in an instant, The authorities had toen there every day to inspect the structures, and the propriet is said last night there was no chance to attach to any one. At a late hour last night the remove inc body.

# DANGEROUS CARGO-CURIOUS DEATH.

Last evening the death of Patrick Barry, aged eignteen, of 16 West street, from arsenic, was re-ported a: Poheo Headquarters, and upon inquiry the casualty was found to be due to a singular accident. It appeared that the youth and eaten some salt herrings, taken from the cargo of the steamer Deventer, from London. Engiand, nowlying at pier, No. 5 North River. A portion of the ship's lose that been made of arsenic, and the poison during the voyage had reached and tainted the herrings through some untoward accident. The case was reported to the City Sanitary Inspector, as it was said that soveral others had been made sick by partiaking of the herrings, in order that they might be selected by the health anthorities. The death was also reported to the Coroners, so that an investigation may be betal and all the facts ascersained. quiry the casualty was found to